The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,042.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance....Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	58	0
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Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

MEIRE.

MORRISS—October 4th, at Bombay, the wife of Edward Morriss, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

WILD—October 3rd, at the Government Pendalls, Esplanade, William John, of convulsions, the dearly beloved child of Conductor (Commissariat) and Mrs. Wild, aged 1 year and 22 days, deeply and sincerely regretted.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

DA BREU—September 23rd, at Arrah, Shahabad, Mr. Louis Da Breu, Deputy Magistrate and Collector of Mooteeharie, Chumparun, aged 38 years, 6 months, and 9 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BLAIR—September 27th, at Chittoor, the wife of H. W. Blair, Esq., Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "HIMALAYA," 1,400 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th October, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Columbo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Oct.	Oct.	Down.	Oct.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	5	& 19	Leave Bussorah	25	& 6
„ Kurrachee ...	9	23	„ Fao	28	6
„ Gwadur	10	24	„ Bushire	30	8
„ Muscat	13	27	„ Lingas	27	10
„ B. Abbas	15	29	„ B. Abbas	29	12
„ Lingas	16	30	„ Muscat	31	14
		Nov.			Nov.
„ Bushire	19	2	„ Gwadur	3	16
„ Fao	20	3	„ Kurrachee	7	18
Arrive Bussorah	24	6	Arrive Bombay	13	21

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H.P., Commander D. G. Cameron, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewaree.	Dhuntur.	Gorun.	Dowes.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 8
Second Class.....	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 15
Third Class.....	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Dolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Dolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHEARD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. E. Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents for Captain Douglas.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

FOR SALE, one teakwood built LIFE BOAT complete. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE DUBASH, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CILMINAR," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Ciliminar."

Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1868.

SALE OF WRECK AT KURRACHEE.—There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Kurrachee, on FRIDAY, 9th October, (instead of 2nd as previously advertised), on account of the concerned, in one or more lots as may be determined upon, the wreck of the Ship "MANDALAY," now lying at anchor in Kurrachee harbour, including all Spars, Rigging, Fittings, and Stores of every description belonging thereto. For particulars apply to Messrs McIVER & Co., Kurrachee, or here to

WALLACE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation (Limited)

Bombay, 19th September 1868.

ESPERANCE & Co., TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter. Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards, SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

S. MAW & SON, Manufacturers of SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c., And Dealers in all kinds of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, AND APOTHECARIES' WARES, 11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION, MANUFACTURED BY CROSSE & BLACKWELL, *Purveyors to the Queen*, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all Prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods vid Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, a commodious, airy, upper-storied BUNGALOW, situate at Grant Road, and at present occupied by the B. B. and C. India Railway Company. The premises are well suitable for a Club, a Hotel, or a Dwelling House for a large Family. For particulars apply to Mr DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, at his Office, in Fort, or to Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA, at Grant Road.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS. No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business, hitherto carried on by the undersigned, will on and after the 1st day of October 1868 be continued under the style and firm of JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868. JAMES GREAVES.

NOTICE.—Mr. RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration on and after the 1st day of October 1868.

JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868.

NOTICE.—DADY NUSSERWANJEE DADY'S ESTATE.—Creditors on this Estate are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims, (with interest calculated to 3rd October 1866) to Mr. G. R. WILSON, at his Office, 6, Elphinstone Circle, on or before the 7th October next; otherwise they will be excluded from participating in the distribution of Assets about to be made.

G. R WILSON, For the Trustees.

NOTICE.—A sale of the undermentioned UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES will take place at the Commissariat Stores, in the Elphinstone Bunder, on MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M.

Terms—Cash; and the lots to be removed immediately.

Trieste Flour about 400 Kegs.
Compressed Forage about 1,500 Bales.
Do English Hay 3,500 Bales.

L. M. DAVIES, Major, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 2nd Oct. 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Canning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS COMMENCE FROM TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY, ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, and in the matter of the ORIENTAL INSURANCE SOCIETY (in Liquidation.)

UPON hearing Mr. PEILE, Attorney for BHIMJEE PURSHOTUM, COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, and CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE CHINOY, the Liquidators of the Oriental Insurance Society, and upon reading the Affidavit of Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, one of such Liquidators, sworn in the matter on the 10th day of Sept. instant, and annexed hereto, I do order and direct that all persons having claims upon the said Oriental Insurance Society do send in statements of such claims, in writing, to the said Liquidators at their Office, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, being the registered office of the Oriental Insurance Society in Bombay, on or before the first day of December next, after which time the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to adjust and satisfy the claims then sent in, and further that after all such claims so sent in shall have been so adjusted and satisfied the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to distribute the surplus assets (if any) of the said Oriental Insurance Society amongst the Shareholders thereof; and I do further direct that this my order shall be advertised in London in the *London Gazette* and *Times* Newspapers, and shall also be advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in two English and two Native Newspapers in Bombay, and in one Public Newspaper at each of the following places—viz., Calcutta and Hongkong.—Dated this 10th day of September 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Attorneys for the Liquidators of the Oriental Insurance Society.

THOMSON AND COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Opposite the Secretariate, 22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, From the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN. By Appointment. Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	„ 44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests „	3	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants..... „	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants..... „	7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants ..... „	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy. 2		„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65	6	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	7	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	7	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material.....	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars..	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium.....	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie.....	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic.....		8 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 0
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot „	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot „	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace.....	Rs.	2
Guyot's Leather Brace.....	„	3
Guyot's West End.....	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag		8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas.....	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick.....	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs.....	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings.....	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs ..	„	2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	0	10
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5	0
COLOURED Cloth Caps	„	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	1	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts.....		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz. ...		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS.....		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR. ONE RUPEE PER DOZ. Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY, specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT; 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.

BRANCH BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cheroot-ists of Cocconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

Brands.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Seccunderabad. D. S. KEMP & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS, BENOIT, PATECK, McCABE JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

NOTICES.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Now landing from Ice Ship "GARNET," from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
100 Barrels Tar.
150 Barrels Pitch,
200 Barrels Rosin.
100 Boxes American Clocks.
181,000 feet Lumber, 3, 2, and 1 inch.
"Orange Leaf," "Golden Leaf," and Honey Dew obacco.

B. F. FIELD, Junior.

LOST, a RECEIPT No. 49, dated 13th June 1865, granted by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) to Mr. DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY for Transfer Deeds and Certificates of Shares in the said Company, Numbered 9381, 9398, 9407, 9408, 9410, 9411, 9423, 9429, and 9435. The Shares are now registered in Mr. DOSSABHOY'S name, and anyone having found the abovementioned Receipt is requested to send it to the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL Ramle in the environs of Alexandria, An English Hotel in EGYPT.

One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.

Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.

Terms—10 Shillings per Day.

Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

MALVERN COLLEGE, President and Visitor. THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

Head Master. The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate charge, and PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS of CONSIDERABLE VALUE are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Board at Masters' houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, *& in India in* 1842.

LONDON HOUSES	*Wholesale and for Export only*—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	*Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of Messes, General Merchants, and European Residents of Western India. Our business in Bombay has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS. Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton- Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded...	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do... ... „	25	„ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do... ... „	22	„ 12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, do... ... „	18-8	„ 10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do... ... „	17	„ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do... ... „	15-8	„ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule do... ... „	13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, do... ... „	22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.....	Rs.	32	
Nuits, ditto	„	26	
Macon, ditto	„	21	
Chablis, ditto	„	22	

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs.	36	0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„	32	0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling „ ditto	„	27	0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES. *Of our own Selection.*

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded .....Rs.	36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil ..... „	32	„ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner ..... „	34	„ ...
„ „ Rosenberger, do..... „	25	„ ...
Hock „ Johannisberger ..... „	42	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer ..... „	34	„ ...
„ „ Radesheimer, do. ..... „	26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do ..... „	23	„ ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs.	28 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„	28 0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry ..	„	22 0
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry.....	„	22 0
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry „		22 0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine.....	„	18 8
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine...	„	15 8
Marsala, Virgin	„	15 0
Madeira, East India (one voyage).....	„	33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine...	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal, a Deserts Wine ..... „	24	8 14-8
2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine.. „	18	9

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

	Heart-shaped Labels.	
Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs.	32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2....Yellow capsule...	„	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality.....	„	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish...	„	23
„ „ Scotch.....	„	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case).....	„	21

LIQUE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, at Mahableshwur, for the ensuing season, several furnished BUNGALOWS in splendid localities. For particulars apply to S. F. BOOMGARDT, at Messrs. WATSON, BOGLE, & Co.

TO BE LET, from 1st November 1868, an upper-storied, airy HOUSE, No. 75, on Malabar Hill, now occupied by Charles Herring, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Blackwell & Co. For particulars apply to MR. ANUNDRAO SHASKERJEE, at the Small Cause Court, Bombay, Esplanade.
3rd October 1868.

OVERLAND CARGO.—
The s. s. "SALSETTE" has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—
s. s. "Calpe," from Liverpool ..... 22nd August.
s. s. "Poona," from Southampton ..... 5th Sept.
"Syria," from Marseilles 13th
5th instant, at the Elphinstone Bunder at 2 P.M.
Terms—Cash; and lots to be removed at once.
L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General,
Commissariat Depot Office, Abyssinian Branch,
Bombay, 3rd October 1868.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—In consequence of a quorum of SHAREHOLDERS not being present, the GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, advertised to be held THIS DAY at the Bank's premises, No. 7, Hornby Row, to receive the Report of the Liquidators, has been adjourned until FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., when Shareholders are particularly requested to attend.
B. R. MODY,
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE. } Liquidators.
Bombay, 1st October 1868.

THE Paymaster of H. M.'s Ship "MALABAR" gives Notice that he will be ready up to the 7th instant, inclusive, to receive TENDERS for the purchase of 9 Casks of SHERRY, and the following Cape WINES, namely, 8 large and 12 small Casks of Cape HOCK, 4 of dry PONTAC, and 8 of Sweet FRONTINAC, now lying in H. M.'s Dockyard at this place, and which can be seen between the hours of from 10 to 12 A.M., and from 2 to 4 P.M., of the 6th instant.
Tenders may be made for the whole or part of the said Wine.
The persons whose Tenders may be accepted are to remove the Wine at once at their expense, and to pay all Custom Duties.
Tenders to be forwarded to the Paymaster of H. M.'s Ship "Malabar," to the care of the Resident Transport Officer H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay.—Dated the 3rd October 1868.
G. H. WHILLIER, Paymaster.

VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims against, the VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED), are required, on or before the 30th day of October 1868, to send to the undersigned the particulars of their Claim verified by an affidavit for examination and registration. All persons indebted to the said Company are requested to pay in the amount of their Debts forthwith at the Office of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, to
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
LALBHOY VULLUBBHOY, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 2nd October 1868.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that on and after THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, a THIRD DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS at the rate of Rs. 9 per Share will be paid to the Registered Shareholders at the Bank's Office in Meadow Street.
It is requested that Shareholders should attend in person, or appoint Attorneys to collect this Distribution, and should bring their Certificates of Shares for registration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 15th instant.
SADANUND BALCRISTNA, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd October 1868.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th instant, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS:—
For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
E. A. ARTHUR, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd October 1868.

MR. J. NEUBERG—Bombay.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.
Has just received a new Stock of Improved Albion Printing Presses.

Post folio size	16 by 11	inches	Rs. 230
Foolscap Broad size	19 by 4½	„ „	325
Demy	24 by 18	„ „	460
Royal	26 by 20½	„ „	530
Superior Royal	29 by 21	„ „	575

For the convenience of Purchasers, each Press is supplied free of charge with 3 Parchments, 2 Blankets, 12 yards Girthing, 1 extra spring for head of Press, 2 pairs Press Points.

Iron Ink Tables to the various sizes of Presses.
Best Black Printing Ink.
Ink Roller Moulds of sizes.
Brass Rule Cutters.
Best Cast and Wrought Iron Chases of sizer.
Athol Press 19 by 26.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

14 by 21	inches	Rupees 130
27 by 18	„ „	160
30 by 20	„ „	185
33 by 22	„ „	240
26 by 24	„ „	300

Each Press is supplied free of charge with 2 Tympan Leather and 2 Scrapers.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
15 by 21, 12 by 15, 18 by 14, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 22 by 33, 20 by 28, 20 by 30, 24 by 32, 26 by 36, 28 by 42, &c., &c.
Prices vary from 2 as. 6 pies to 5 as. per lb.
Zinc Plates for Zincography, Demy and Royal size.
French Rollers for Lithographic Printing.
Ruling Machines with necessary fittings.
Ruling Ink, Red and Blue
Ruling Pen-making Machines.
Mill Board Cutting Machines.
Card Board Cutting Machines.
Perforating Machines, best Improved.
Numbering Machines.
Embossing Presses.
Variety of Binding Materials and Tools.
Glazed Boards 19 by 12.
Brass Rules in Cases Assorted.
Binding Cloth in Rolls of 36 yards each.

MR. J. NEUBERG undertakes orders for Machines, Presses, and Materials manufactured by Messrs. Hughes and Kimber, by whom he has been appointed Sole Agent for Western India.
Orders for Types will also be promptly executed. H. and K.'s Illustrated Catalogue furnished on application.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE "SALSETTE" ON SATURDAY LAST.

World of Fashion, For September	Rs. 1 0
London and Paris Ditto	1 0
Le Follet (Paris) Ditto	1 4
Exeter Hall (Sacred Music), Ditto	2 12
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide. For Sept...	2 12
Thackeray's Esmond, Vol. I. (New Illustrated Edn.)	5 12
Dickens's Hard Times. (Ditto)	2 4
Tales of the Spirit World	0 12
Bellew's Poets' Corner	1 14
Happy Thoughts	4 8
Hallam's School History of the Middle Ages	3 0
Molesworth's Engineering For use—thin paper, Russia Leather Binding	6 8
Hurst's Agricultural Surveyor's Hand-book, Ditto.	6 8
Thaddeus of Warsaw	0 8
Crumbs from a Sportsman's Table	1 8
Byron's Poetical Works, (Warne's Edition)	0 12
Smyth on Antiquity of Intellectual Man	5 12
Drawing-Room Music Book, 2 Vols.	6 0
Thompson's Arithmetic Rs. 2½; Key to Ditto	3 12
Milton's Prose Works, 5 Vols.	15 4
Pickwick Abroad. By Reynolds	6 12
Smiles's Self-Help	4 8
Text-Book Schools of Musquetry	1 8
Waterdale Neighbours	1 8
Gulliver's Travels	0 8
Gallot's Universal Carve Tables	2 12
Clarke's Electrical Measurement	4 8
Shifts and Experiences of Camp Life, Parts 1 to 6.	11 4
Hymns, Ancient and Modern. With Music	2 12
——(Morocco)	7 8
——(Ditto, and Red Cross.)	9 8
——Without Music. 8 as., 10 as., 14 as., Re. 1, and	1 4
Blunders in Speaking Corrected	0 4
Etiquette, Politeness, &c., &c.	0 12
Mr. Jones's Evening Party	0 8
A Dangerous Woman	0 8
Darby Dramas, 3 Parts	2 4
Little Arthur's History of England	1 14
Claret's Complete Craft Masonry (Lock and Key.)	35 0
Mackay's Lexicon of Freemasonry	3 12

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Song—Katie's Letter	1 8
——The Blind Girl to her Harp	1 8

NEW GERMAN NOVELS.

Ein Deutsches Weib	1 8
Ein Hartes Hertz	1 8
Frauenhass and Frauenliebe	3 12
Stadt der Intelligenz	1 2

SUNDRIES.

Gillott's Crow Quills. Per Card	1 8
——Mapping Pens. Per Card	1 8
Winsor and Newton's Crimson Lake. Per Cake	1 0
——Cobalt ..... Per Cake	1 4
——Prussian Blue. Per Cake	0 8
Rowney's Drawing Pencils, HB. & HH. Per doz.	1 8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 5th October 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOK of this Company will be CLOSED from this date until further notice.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd October 1868.

NOTICE.—MATHERAN—THE CHOWK HOTEL.—The Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel has the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay that he has arranged to open a new Hotel at Matheran in the Lake House. Further particulars will shortly be published. The Chowk above will open on the 15th instant.

NOTICE.—A quantity of unserviceable Government Dead Stock, such as DUPPERS, HORSE TROUGHS, HOGSHEADS empty, LANTERNS, Half CASKS, will be sold by Auction, on TUESDAY next, the 6th instant, at the Elphinstone Bunder at 2 P.M.
Terms—Cash; and lots to be removed at once.
L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General,
Commissariat Depot Office, Abyssinian Branch,
Bombay, 3rd October 1868.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
(Extractum Carnis, Liebig)
Manufactured by
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.
The ONLY preparation authorised to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the inventor; whose Certificate is on every bottle.
CAUTION!
THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Are prepared to contract for the supply of this preparation in any quantities, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for the use of Hospitals, Government Troop Ships, &c, &c.
This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto introduced.
IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In bottles of 1 or 2 oz. each, per oz	1 2	1 4
In jars of ½ or ¼ lb. each, per lb	16 0	17 8
In jars of 1 lb. each „	15 0	16 8

The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the Purchaser.
OBSERVE!
THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.
NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED OCT. 3.

Chesney's Indian Polity	Rs. 16 0
Knight's Cyclopædia Biography, Vol. 5	8 0
Thackeray's Virginians, 2 vols. Library edn.	11 8
——Esmond, 1 vol. do.	5 12
Bellew's Poet's Corner	5 12
Dickens's Hard Times. "Charles Dickens" edn.	2 4
Beale's How to Work with the Microscope	16 0
Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea	3 12
Buchan's Hand Book of Meteorology	6 8
Smith on the Antiquity of Intellectual Man	6 12
Guthrie's Studies of Character, cheap edn.	2 12
Bain's Mental and Moral Science	7 8
Murray's North Italy	9 0
Robertson (Rev. F. W.) on Corinthians	4 8
Brown's Taxidermists Manual	2 0
Barnard's Happy Thought (from Punch)	2 0
Queen's Regulations. Pocket edition	0 12
Robert Browning's Poems. New edition, Vol. 5	3 12
Bradshaw's Continental Guide, September. Cloth edition	2 12
Crumbs from a Sportsman's Table	1 8
Royal Monthly Army List; by Charles Clarke, Sept.	1 4
Action on Prostitution	8 0
Hozier's Seven Weeks' War, 2 vols	21 0
Sala's Yankee Drolleries	2 12

RECEIVED 25TH SEPTEMBER.

Kaye and Watson's Photographic Illustrations of Races and Tribes of Hindustan, published for the India Office. Vols I. and II.—NETT CASH	Rs. 50 0
Wood's Natural History of Man—Africa	13 8
Musings about Men; by author of "Many Thoughts," &c.	3 12
Many Thoughts of Many Minds	9 8
The Crack Shot, or Rifleman's complete Guide, by E. C. Barber	6 8
Crawley's Billiards for Beginners	0 12
Paid in Full; by H. J. Byron	1 8
Eccentric Personages; by Dr. W. H. Russel	1 8
Representative Poets. Thirteen miniature volumes in neat case (Milton, Burns, and Longfellow)	16 0
Infelicia; by Miss Menken	4 4
The King and the Commons; Selection of Cavalier and Puritan Songs. *Bayard series*	3 0
Roger's Political Economy. *Clarendon series*	3 8
Hewitt on Diseases of Women	18 0

RECENT ARRIVALS STILL FOR SALE.

Emanuel on Diamonds and Precious Stones	Rs. 9 8
Hoods' Wit and Humour	3 12
Macneill's Earthwork Tables	22 4
Longfellow's Poems. New edition, complete	1 4
Galton's Art of Travel	5 0
Taylor on Evidence, 2 vols., 1868	44 0
Forbes' Arabic Grammar	13 8
Page's Geology for General Readers	7 8
Thring's Law of Joint Stock Companies	11 4
Malcolm's History of Persia, half bound	30 0
Sherring's Sacred City of the Hindus, or Benares Past and Present	15 0
Northcote's Treatise on Lathes and Turning	13 8
Blanc's Captivity in Abyssinia	9 0
Marrying by Lot. A Tale	4 8
Doctor Jacob; by M. Betham Edwards	1 12
Smith's Law of Contracts. New edition	10 0
Smith's Legal Forms in Common Use	2 8
Morgan's Electro-Physiology and Therapeutics	22 8
Hooker's Synopsis Fillicum, a Compendium of all known Ferns	21 0
Hydraulic Experiments of the Flow of Water over Weirs in Canals, and through submerged Orifices and diverging Tubes made at Lowell, Mass: *Illustrated*—Quarto	48 0
First and Last Love: a tale of the Indian Mutiny; by James Grant, author of the "Romance of War." &c., 3 vols	21 0
Humbers's Record of Engineering 1866 (new volume.)	45 0
Bede's Holiday Rambles in the Land of Scott	3 0
The Argosy, vol. Jan. to June 1868	3 8
All the Year Round, vol. Jan. to June 1868	4 4
Cornhill Magazine, vol. Jan. to June 1868	5 12
Chambers' Encyclopædia *complete*, 10 vols	60 0
Punch, 29 volumes, 1841 to 1862	120 0
Dana's System of Mineralogy	27 0
Colonel Gordon's "Ever Victorious Army," or Chinese Campaign of 1862	11 4
Pollok's Course of Time. New edition 18mo	1 4
Victor Hugo's Toilers of the Sea. Translation	4 8
Smith's Manual of Equity, 9th edition	7 8
New Ground; by author of Heir of Redclyffe	2 4
The Chimney Corner; by Mrs. H. B. Stowe	2 12
Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols	40 0
Nelligan's Materia Medica; by Macnamara	13 0
Figuier's Insect World	15 0
Hagger's Builders' Practical Director	40 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 3.
Mant, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Surat.
Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.
Thomson, Captain, Royal Engineers on duty, from Poona.
Straubenzie, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Mignon, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Constable, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 3.
Oldham, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.
Ward, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, on leave, to Khandalla.
Mostyn, Captain, 96th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Saulez, Major, Royal Artillery on leave, to Kirkee.
Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.
Thomson, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Khandeish.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—3RD OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d. do.
	Seed	£0 17s. 6d.	to £1 0s. 0d.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel: Cotton	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 4 to 6	per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 13 to 20	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 to 3	per ton.
Mauritius	Grain	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Oct. 2	Salsette (s)	Parish	Suez, Sept 20.
	Penang (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee, Sept. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Oct. 3	Golconda (s)	Dundas	Aden and Suez.
	Albion	Avron	Kallao.
	Hannah	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Beatrice	Couling	Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVAL.
Sept. 28 Candia (s) ..... S. A. Ward ....Suez, Sept. 5.
DEPARTURES.
Sept. 26 Rangoon (s) ..... —— ..... ——
James Viniscombe .. —— ..... ——
Medea ..... —— ..... ——
Ashgrove ..... —— ..... ——
Natmoo ..... —— ..... ——
27 Ellen Stuart ..... —— ..... ——
Comoria ..... —— ..... ——
Marine Minister .. —— ..... ——
Von Roon .. .. —— ..... ——
28 Surat (s) ..... —— ..... ——
Edward Hyman .. —— ..... ——

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.
Sept. 26 Himalaya (s) ..... J. T. Lewis ... Calcutta.
Burmah (s) ..... A. Gray ..... Rangoon.
27 Eastern Star ..... A. Curtis ..... Boston.
Heroine ..... S. S. Nickerson. Colombo.
28 Bengal (s) ..... G. N. Hector ... Calcutta.
DEPARTURES.
Sept. 26 Hotspur ..... —— ..... Ganjam.
27 Star of Hope ..... —— ..... London.
28 Heroine ..... S. S. Nickerson. Ganjam.
Himalaya (s) ..... J. T. Lewis ..... Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY the 10th O.L. at 2 P.M.; the after-packet as 3 P.M. ...ter packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1868.

How far it may be expedient to abolish oaths in Courts of Justice is a question often canvassed, but not yet solved. That it would be just as easy to punish false affirmation as it is to punish false swearing, all must admit; but as long as the opinion prevails that a remote and supernatural is more operative than a near and natural penalty, so long will the system of swearing witnesses be maintained. We are not about to enter on a premature discussion of the subject, but only to draw attention to one branch of it, not only because it is interesting, but because it is important. The branch we refer to is the propriety of administering judicial oaths to heathen witnesses.

In June last Mr. Chisholm Anstey read an excellent paper on the subject, with intent to show that it is worse than foolish—that it is mischievous to swear our heathen friends. He shows conclusively, not only that the law which regulates the swearing of heathen witnesses is of modern date—barely a century old—but that it rests upon a basis which makes the oath a laughing-stock to those called upon to take it. According to English law the witness is permitted to declare what form of oath is binding on his conscience, and he can only be sworn in the form declared by himself. Mr. Anstey rightly argues that this is a bad system, because if the witness meditates perjury he will naturally prefer to be sworn "in the name of some god in whom and in whose vindicative power he has no faith at all, rather than to swear in the name of his own god." And this, says Mr. Anstey, leads to another mischief.

"The witness, having every reason to suppose that the Court is neutral between him and his god, and not being warned of anything to be apprehended from any other quarter, is led to make the Court as quite indifferent as to the quality of the evidence which he is about to give in the name of a god not his own. 'If there were any harm in it, he argues, 'it would not be left thus to my option whether to tell the truth or no; but I should be admonished by the Court to speak the truth, and told of the penalties, if any, and whether spiritual or temporal, which environ the false witness.' No one who has had the least experience of Asiatic heathens, at least, will question what I have said."

Mr. Anstey further points out the error of the common assumption that judicial oaths are in ordinary use among heathen in their own countries and courts. "Amongst the four hundred millions of the race of Ham," he says, "who form what we call the people of China, judicial oaths—in our sense of the term, for I speak not of the rare and extraordinary case of ordeals—are utterly unknown, except to such of them as have visited our Courts of Justice, and seen them administered there." And he cites the case of a Bhuddist from Japan who refused to be sworn in a London Police Court, on the ground that the practice was contrary to the customs and religion of his people. In fact, the people of Japan, with great wisdom, rely upon present, not future, punishments. As regards the Chinese, Mr. Anstey tells an amusing story.

"Our pertinacity in forcing strange oaths upon Chinamen, who, from time immemorial, have been famous for taking no oaths at all in courts of justice, had excited much ridicule amongst that laughter-loving people, against the judicial system which had been introduced to us, in the hope of quite a different issue. One extravagance, indeed, the local knowledge of our servants there had certainly enabled them to shun. They had not introduced the Old Bailey invention of the 'breaking of the saucer,' and the accompanying malediction. But they had borrowed from one of our neighbouring settlements another form, very nearly as absurd; that of the 'burning paper of imprecation.' A slip of red or yellow paper was inscribed with curses in the Chinese character. This was given to the Chinese witness, on his entering the witness box, and he was told to burn it with a lighted candle, which was also put into his hands. He complied, and is invariably laughed at as he did it, for the Chinese have a strong sense of the ludicrous. He was then made to say 'Yes!' to the interpreter's version of the burned paper; a ceremony which I do not remember to have ever seen performed without more laughter: for Chinamen do not believe in blessings or curses in hell or heaven, or course. That done he was forthwith admitted as a witness. Such was the state of things in the courts of Hong-Kong, and the consular courts in China, from 1843, when they were first created, down to 1856-7, when the ordinance, hereafter to be noticed, was passed. In Singapore, Penang, Province Wellesley, and throughout the Straits, it had been, as I have already observed, in existence for many years before 1843; and, so far as I am informed, it may exist there to this hour. Yet it is a fact, notorious in all places where Chinamen congregate, and one which has received over and over again, official and judicial recognition at the hands of our authorities there, that not only that idle form, but every form of judicial oath is, to use the language of a report made by the Chinese Interpreter to the Supreme Court of Hong-Kong, in 1851, a custom foreign to the ideas of Chinamen, who never take oaths in their own courts of law."

The origin of the burning paper oath is very entertaining. At Hong-Kong Mr. Anstey was told it came from the Straits, and at the Straits he was told it came from Hong-Kong.

"A little further enquiry enabled me to trace the invention to a member of the Missionary College of Malacca. But I was long unable to discover what put such a notion into such a head. I now think that, within the last few days, I have lighted upon the explanation. One Hagenaar, a Dutch navigator, visited Japan in 1634 and 1635, and afterwards published an account of his voyages. In Hagenaar's book a 'narrative of Japan,' by one Caron, the senior Dutch merchant at Japan, was incorporated: and the volume of Pinkerton's Voyages,' which contains an English translation of Caron's and Hagenaar's narratives, was published in London in 1811, that is to say a few years before the first introduction of the 'burning of the coloured paper of imprecation' into the British courts of justice in the Malay Archipelago. In that narrative, upon Hagenaar's or Caron's authority, there is recorded the case of an acquittal by ordeal of a Japanese accused of theft. 'He held,' it is said, 'in his hand a piece of very thin Chinese paper, upon which were painted three monstrous images folded together. Upon this a large piece of red hot iron was put. The paper instantly caught fire and was consumed. But the iron did not appear to have done the least injury to the man's hand. This was considered as a mark of his innocence,' etc. I cannot doubt that to the mention of a copy of Pinkerton having reached the Malacca College, the introduction of 'the coloured paper' into the British courts of the Straits, and from thence into those of China, is to be attributed."

In like manner an amusing account is given of the saucer oath. In 1804 a British Judge accepted the testimony of one Antonio—who left China when he was eleven years old—and who informed the Judge that the Chinese broke a saucer, and were then told "your body will be cracked as that saucer is cracked if you do not tell the truth." This came to be known as "the Antonian formula." What the ceremony really indicated, as Mr. Anstey points out, was "the lesion of the body, not the anguish of the soul;" and some acute person—no one knows who—perceiving this, substituted soul for body, and that formula now prevails, westward of the Straits' settlements, whilst in those settlements, and wherever Chinese manners are known, it is rejected.

"I may now add that the attention of the late Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir Matthew Sausse, being called to the subject a very few years ago, his Lordship endeavoured to put an end, within the ambit of his own jurisdiction, to that ... ous and mischievous mode of swearing Chinamen, but ... e endeavour failed in every instance; because the interpreter either would not or could not obtain, from a single Chinaman who came up to be sworn, any result of the examination on the *voir-dire* other than the demand of leave, on the same occasion, to show some familiar practice, and the grinning assent which he always returned to the usual leading questions, 'are these forms according to your own customs and laws?' and will they bind your conscience?' The truth is that the Asiatics in general, and the Chinese in particular, take a singular pleasure in evading and overreaching any law of ceremonial imposed upon them by foreigners from Europe or America, and they do not scruple to employ whatever means to that end appear most accessible for the moment."

Mr. Anstey maintains that swearing is as foreign to the Hindus as it is to the Chinese, a view for which he advances solid reasons; and on the general question he says—

"Remembering that the immense majority of those for whose coercion the judicial oath exists dread less the breach of truth involved in the crime of perjury than the vengeance of their deity, in whose name they are supposed to be sworn, I cannot doubt that amongst the followers of so many conflicting beliefs, their number must be Legion, who will prefer to swear in the name of any deity in whom they do not believe, and by any forms and ceremonies which are not binding upon their consciences. 'The law,' observes a late learned administrator of Province Wellesley, 'is never there, it has no check at command. It must proceed by try and elicit a certainty through the medium of an uncertainty.' An uncertainty not even limited to that point but overspreading every part of the institution. For example, even where there is no doubt as to the deity, you are not sure that the ceremonial adopted is the true—the binding one. The very ministers who perform it are not always qualified to clear up that doubt. The supposed oath of the Parsee witness is said to be written in Old Zend—and the witness who repeats that oath and the priest who recites it to him are alike unable to read or write the words—alike ignorant of their import. The form by which a Siamese or Birman chooses to swear, in a British court of justice, is entirely different from that by which he chooses to swear in his own court. In an important case already noticed—the Court of Chancery having demanded to know by what formality the Hindu depositions in the cause had been made holy, and being certified that the formality consisted in the touching of a Brahman's foot—the Lord Chancellor, and the chiefs of the Common Law who sat with him, expressed themselves satisfied with that certificate. But they intimated very clearly their opinion to be that, without some such formality, the depositions must have been rejected. It is very doubtful, however, whether that form was the proper one; and to many Brahmans such a touch would be pollution. Certainly the present form is to swear by a phial of Ganges water, whatever was the practice in 1744; and no one now touches the Brahman's foot. Yet these are comparatively familiar observances. 'What,' I ask with Mr. Commissioner Low, 'are we to say to the wild tribes scattered over Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, and many another outlying dominion of the Queen, swearing, some 'by thunder and lightning,' some 'by the falling tree of the forest,' some by 'earth,' some by 'old iron,' some by 'the missile of death,' and so forth, each after their kind, yet one and all consentient in two things only: (1) that they fear no other ordeal, and are always ready to swear with hilarity in a whatsoever spiritual name they fear not; and (2) that they hold in greatest dread the temporal power and its chastisements of the crime of false witness? Now it is with witnesses of those kinds that many courts of the Queen have daily to be conversant, and it is upon depositions so obtained that the judgments of the highest appellate tribunals are not unfrequently founded."

We add our word in support of the policy, so powerfully maintained by Mr. Anstey, that heathen witnesses should be examined without what in their case at least, is the mockery of oaths, warned, that if they speak falsely, punishment will promptly follow, and made to feel by striking examples that the warning was no idle threat. We are happy to think that many distinguished Indians adhere to the same opinion.

It is expected that the Rev. Dr. Wilson will be appointed to succeed Sir Alexander Grant as Vice-Chancellor of the University.

H. M. S. "OCTAVIA" arrived at Trincomalee on the 24th ult. from Zanzibar, and, according to a telegram received in Madras, brought intelligence that Dr. Livingstone was well, and was believed to be within one week's march of Zanzibar.

TEN days have been sufficient to work out a revolution in Spain. What began about the 20th of September with a revolt amongst the soldiers and sailors of Cadiz, ended about the 30th with the flight of the sovereign. For a telegram of the 1st inst. informs us that Queen Isabella has taken refuge in France, and it is very improbable that she will ever go back. The Emperor and Empress have, of course, received her courteously, but she has been treated as one whose stay is not likely to be of short duration, for they have offered her a permanent residence at once. At the castle of Pau, though not far north of the Pyrenees, she will be perfectly safe and sufficiently removed from Paris. We cannot think for a moment that Napoleon will aid her in any attempt to regain her throne, nor do we consider it at all likely that any reactionary demonstration is likely to be made in her favour in Spain. Even the garrison at Madrid joined the insurgents at last; and after the original outbreak at Cadiz the same revolutionary feeling manifested itself at the most widely-separated places and seemed as general as it was determined. But while we look upon the country as utterly lost to Isabella there is still some room for anxiety. We have yet to see by what sort of government that of Isabella is to be succeeded. The Catholic element is strong in Spain, and the new government, we may be sure, will like its predecessor be Catholic. The revolutionary manifesto, however, seems almost to point to a republic, and the Madrid cry of "Down with the Bourbons" confirms the impression, but it is very doubtful whether a republic would suit the Spanish people and whether they would not rather have a system of government more agreeable to the head of their church—for while one can easily understand the expulsion of a corrupt and oppressive government it is vain to expect a thorough and sudden change in the religious character of the people.

We have received a copy of a petition, addressed to the Governor in Council by a number of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad, and praying that the City Survey Bill may be abandoned. The reasons urged in support of the prayer are as follows:—(1) That the Bill is unnecessary, the existing laws being "quite sufficient to protect the rights and interests of Government, as well as of the public at large." (2) That it is not based on sound principles, "because the Bill seems to proceed on the assumption that the Sovereign is the paramount lord of all the city lands on which houses have been standing for hundreds of years, and that their present proprietors have only a qualified ownership in them." (3) That the Bill is framed onerroneous information, "because it appears from the speech of the hon'ble Mr. Ellis published in the papers that the hon'ble gentleman is under the impression that the land in the city of Ahmedabad has lately become very valuable, that there is plenty of land available for assessment, and that the working of Survey operations in this city has been successful"—on all which points "he is misinformed." (4) That the provisions of the bill are despotic and impolitic. And (5) that its working would be injurious as seen by the experience of the past. In regard to the second reason, the terms of the sunnud we published the other day afford a conclusive answer to it. The land surveyed is distinctly declared by the sunnud to be "private property," which "will therefore be continued by the British Government, without any objection or question as to title, to whosoever shall from time to time be its lawful holders."

THE telegram which reached London announcing the death of the Emir of Bokhara is as follows:—

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 10.

Telegrams received here from Central Asia announce the death of the Emir of Bokhara. His son, who is 17 years of age, and is now residing at Schchri Sebz, will succeed him.

THE "Times" received by the mail says—"A letter has been received from Sir Alexander Grant, Bombay, stating that he accepts the appointment of Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and that he hopes to enter on his duties about the beginning of November."

A SPECIMEN of the gold-quartz found in South Africa has been received in London and assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Sons, assayers to the Bank of England, &c. The piece weighed 65 grains, and it was found to contain equal to the following proportions of fine gold and silver in the ton of 20 cwt.:—Gold, 1185oz.; silver, 60oz.

WE learn from the "London Gazette" that the distribution of prize money in respect of two slave dhows captured on 5th October 1866 by H. M. S. "Highflyer" was to commence on the 19th September, and that the share of the captain is £81-8-6, that of the "second class" being £15 18-0, and the others graduating down to £0-9-1 for the tenth class. A distribution in respect of two other slave dhows captured on 8th January 1867 by the same vessel was also to commence on the same day. In this instance the share of the captain is £105-16-9, that of the "second class" £20-7-1, and the lowest £0-11-7.

ORDERS have been received at Kurrachee for the embarkation of the head-quarters of the 82nd Regiment on the 6th October. The regiment proceeds to Aden by the steamers "Asia" and "Scotia."

ONE of the Kurrachee papers mentions that Dr. Meurin, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, was expected to arrive there on a visit in a week or two, and that after a short stay in the station he would proceed to Upper Sind. It is added that the Catholic community were preparing for his reception, and that it was intended to present him with "a well-stored purse" for the benefit of the College in course of erection in Bombay.

INTELLIGENCE (says a home paper) has been received in Liverpool of the total wreck of the East India tracer Bremensis, off the Island of Ascension, on the 12th August, by which cargo to the extent of upwards of £120,000 was lost. The Bremensis left Bombay for Liverpool on the 29th May, with a large and valuable cargo, consisting of 6181 bales of cotton, and a quantity of myrabolams, coir, yarn, seeds, &c. No lives are reported to be lost.

INTELLIGENCE has reached the Presidency that, Her Majesty's Second Battalion Rifle Brigade will proceed in wings to Seetapore and Benares, instead of Bonares and Darjeeling.—*Englishman September* 29.

COLONEL ROBERTS, V. C., formerly of the Quarter Master General's Department, is expected shortly from England to succeed Major C. C. Johnson as First Assistant in the same department. Major Johnson will then most probably be appointed Chief of the Barrack Department.—*Ibid.*

MAJOR QUIN, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, lately returned from England, has proceeded to Simla to urge his claim for an appointment, all vacancies having been fil

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(*Pioneer, Sept.* 30.)

Our latest advices from Huzara are dated the 24th September. The 19th Regiment, with the D.F. Royal Horse Artillery, joined the Camp at Oghee that morning, their place being taken at Kakhie by the 6th Royals from Munserah, and a battery of Artillery. General Wilde with his staff was expected to join the Camp at Oghee on the 28th, where his head-quarters were to be fixed for a few days prior to the advance which, our correspondent states, could not possibly take place before the 2nd or 3rd October. It is said that the Cashmere Chief's troops, with about 300 European infantry, guns, and 500 sepoys will hold Oghee, which is the chief depot of Commissariat stores, on the advance of the force. All the arrangements are said to be perfect. There was no hurry, and nothing was omitted which could possibly be required when the advance really takes place. Colonel Dickens, the principle Commissariat officer, was indefatigable in his exertions, attending personally to the most minute details of his department, and ably assisted by his staff. Carriage and stores of every kind are ready, so that the force is in a position to advance whenever ordered to do so.

H. M. S. "VIGILANT."

Colonel Pelly, the Resident at the Persian Gulf, was with the "Vigilant" when she came to Kurrachee after the settlement of the Bahrein difficulty, and he left Kurrachee by the same vessel on the 29th September to return to the Gulf.

The "Sindian" of the 30th has the following paragraph :—"We hear that the Chief Engineer of the 'Vigilant' was taken to the General Hospital on the evening of the 23rd instant, with symptoms of delirium, caused by mental anxiety, as also by excessive heat in the Persian Gulf. He is now much better, but as his constitution is very debilitated, the medical authorities have recommended him for a change to Europe. He leaves by the mail steamer to-day."

HEAVY BRIBING.

The "Englishman" has received the following particulars regarding the taking of bribes by a high judicial officer at Hydrabad in the Deccan. The officer alluded to is the Moulvie who presides in the Supreme Court of Appeal at Hyderabad. He is alleged to have taken bribes to the extent of three lacs of rupees, and the receipt of nearly one lac has been proved from the books of soucars. But this Moulvie is by no means the only one who is said to have been guilty, as the Moulvies of all the Courts in the city, with the exception of two or three, have been placed under arrest, and one has already been dismissed. The information about the bribes was first given, owing to the Moulvies themselves having quarrelled about the division of the spoil. Great influence is being brought to bear to save the Moulvie of the Supreme Court from severe punishment, and it is thought probable that he will only be dismissed. Bribery is not regarded as any heinous crime by the people in general, as one and all the officials, both Mussulman and Hindus are in the habit of levying the blackmail.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 30th September.

The Municipality just now is the all-absorbing subject of conversation among all classes, and the "Locals" teem with municipal matters. One tries to vie with the other in effecting a reform, but of the three, the "Sindian" decidedly has carried off the palm, and but for it the poor people of Kurrachee would, in all probability, have become willing victims to a Bill which would in truth be nothing more if passed into law than what the natives would acknowledge it to be after they had felt its force for a time—a piece of *zoolum*. Things, however, have turned out differently, thanks be to the press, and Kurrachee is yet to command some independence. It cannot but be gratifying to all interested in the welfare of the province to see the stand taken by the rate-payers, although after much goading, and the partial success they have achieved against officialism. You are already aware that the rate-payers entirely threw out the Draft Bill at the meeting convened for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes concerning it, and the action subsequently taken by them to vindicate their rights reflects no little credit on them. Exception was taken by them to the wording of the report of the proceedings of the meeting on the 2nd instant, and in accordance with their request a special general meeting was convened on Friday last, at which the matter was brought forward in the shape of a proposition by Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer, seconded by Mr. Ramdass Bhanjee, that the objectionable part in the report of that meeting be expunged therefrom, but after much parleying and sparring, and what Major Lambert styled "several attempts at *concession*," the president—who, by the way, opened the matter with a confession that the paragraph objected to by the Commissioner had been written with his own hand—remarked that he could not remain under the imputation, that he was guilty of *misrepresentation*, and suggested the following amendment, namely—"That the report is substantially correct," in which he was seconded by Captain Giles, and on its being put to the vote, this was carried by a majority of one on the part of the officials. It remains to be seen what weight will attach to the report before the legislature.

The water supply scheme at last shows some signs of coming to a head, and Captain Merriman is entitled to no small share of credit for the project he has started for bringing the Mulleer water into Kurrachee, a desideratum long since felt. Everything, medical men say, depends upon the water we drink; and in our case there can be hardly any doubt that what we now use engenders disease, and is in fact worse than the water of any other place, so that the scheme, which has to be hoped will be worked out without delay, is one which could not have been too early thought of. At the last Municipal meeting the matter received attention, and the following resolutions passed will show the progress made towards the end in view :—

1.—That Captain Merriman's scheme for bringing water from the Mulleer be approved, that the Municipality undertake to defray the cost of it, and the Commissioner in Sind be applied to with the view to the works being carried out under the control of the Superintending Engineer, and under such arrangements as may be considered advantageous by the Commissioner.

2. That six and half lacs of rupees be borrowed for expenditure on the necessary works only, and Government be asked for the loan or to guarantee it for the Municipality.

3. That when the works are sufficiently advanced for the purpose, the Municipality undertake to supply water to the troops in Kurrachee, in such quantity and at such places as may be mutually agreed upon, and Government be asked in return to make over to the Municipality the annual sum amounting to Rs. 30,000 or thereabouts, now paid by them for that purpose, the money to be payable from the date on which the Municipality may begin to supply water, the agreement to be in force until the amount of the loan is repaid when it may be revised.

4.—That steps be taken to raise an annual rental of not less than Rs. 30,000 from the town by means of a water rate, to be assessed on all house property, and to be payable by the occupier, the minimum rate payable being fixed at one rupee per annum.

5. That the assessment of the said rate begin as soon as Government's assent to clause 2 is received, and that it become payable from the date on which the Government contribution under clause 3 shall become payable.

6. That all sums received under clauses 3 and 5 be paid to a special account, and be used—

1st—For payment of the interest of the amount borrowed to carry out the works, and,

2nd—For repayment of the principal.

7. That the interest on the amount borrowed, accruing up to the date on which the Government contribution under clause 3 and the rates levied under clause 5 shall first become payable, be paid from the Municipal reserve fund. Provided that if the works take more than two years to carry out, the interests on the money borrowed shall for any period beyond that time be raised by rate on the owners of house property under the 4th rule.

8. That on receipt of the assent of Government to clause 2, a sum not exceeding 35,000 rupees out of the reserve fund be placed at the disposal of the Commissioner in Sind to be employed, if he should consider it advisable, in the construction of the gathering gallery at the Mulleer, so as to utilise the trench and the machinery now on the ground, as proposed in the 37th paragraph of Captain Merriman's report, and in paying the amount which the late experiments have cost in excess of sanction.

The Penny Readings have become quite an institution among us. Each time they are given no less than 6 or 700 people throng the Frere Hall. The last series was a glorious success; the chief attractions of the evening were two officers of the Royal Artillery, the inimitable Captain Fletcher and the talented Quarter Master Mathew Robinson. The former threw the audience into convulsions of laughter by his admirable recital of the lines descriptive of Lord Tomnoddy and his companions at an execution, from the Ingoldsby legends; while the latter delighted the gods by his excellent rendering of the "Guards Return," which was rapturously encored.

The followers of Zoroaster are again bent upon enlivening the residents of the city with a few theatricals. They are at present busy rehearsing a translation into Guzrattee of Shakespeare's Cymbeline, which they will play on Saturday evening next. They certainly are deserving of encouragement.

The Sessions closed on Friday last, and I have but one conviction to report since my report of the 23rd. The accused was charged with causing hurt under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code, and the evidence again him being conclusive; the Judge, agreeing with the assessors, found him guilty and passed a sstence of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The case of cheating against Edulje Dinshaw and Ruggonath Krishnajee comes on for hearing before the magistrate this morning.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPAIN.

TRIUMPH OF THE REVOLUTION.

LONDON, 30th Sept., Noon.

The Spanish Revolution has proved triumphant, after a defeat of the royal troops near Cordova.

The garrison of Madrid has pronounced in its favour, and has fraternised with the people, crying, "Down with the Bourbons!"

General Concha has resigned the presidency of the Provisional Council, and Senor Jumpta has formed a new Council, which has proclaimed the downfall of the dynasty, universal suffrage, and the convocation of constitutional Cortes.

M. de Laguerronniere, the new French Minister at Brussels, on presenting his credentials, said that the friendly relations of France with Belgium were the best guarantee of peace, and that the policy of the Emperor was altogether pacific.

FLIGHT OF QUEEN ISABELLA.

CONTEMPLATED REDUCTIONS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, 1st October.

Queen Isabella of Spain has fled to France and has been received by the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie. The castle of Pau has been placed at the Queen's disposal.

It is stated that Sir Henry Rawlinson will be made a Member of the Council of India *vice* Colonel Sir Proby T. Cautley, K.C.B., who has resigned.

The revenue for the quarter ending the 30th September amounted to £15,135,000.

It is reported that a considerable reduction of the British Army is contemplated at the commencement of 1869, comprising the abolition of most of the Depot battalions and the reduction of the forces in Australia and Canada.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has declared an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

LONDON, 30th Sept., Afternoon.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 7¾d. to arrive.

The ships "Rescue," "Royal Alexandra," "Sleive Donard," and "Wallace" have arrived from Bombay.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO ALEXANDRIA.]

LONDON, 17th Sept.

It is stated that the Prince of Wales contemplates a visit to Egypt this winter. The Princess of Wales will, in all probability, accompany His Royal Highness.

Advices from Athens announce that great excitement prevails in that capital on account of the endeavours made to send back the Cretan refugees.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE HOSTILITIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

GALLE, Oct. 4, 8-28 A.M.

The steamer "Geelong" with the Australian mails has arrived. Her dates are—Sydney 10th, Melbourne 13th, and King George's Sound 20th September.

Parliament is still in session.

The war in New Zealand continues.

Trade is slightly improving, coffee prices unchanged, sugar market quiet, metals fair demand, rice business extremely unimportant, Patna sold at 27 pounds to 28 pounds.

"La France" asserts that Panslavistic Agents are actively engaged in creating disturbances in in the Danubian Principalities.

His Excellency Nubar Pasha has arrived at Paris for the purpose of negotiating with the Prussian (?) Government concerning the abolition of Consular jurisdiction in Egypt.

The steamer with the remainder of the Mediterranean cable sailed on the 12th instant,

BOMBAY.

The following passengers arrived on the 3rd instant per steamer "Penang," Captain Sanders, from Kurrachee :—Mr. B. C. Water, Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee, Mr. Barrett, and Mr. McEvoy.

The following additional passengers sailed on Saturday last by the mail steamer "Carnatic" :—

For Marseilles—Captain Huyshe.
For Suez—Mr. Water.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last by Dr. Lumsdaine at the Jamsetjee Hospital, regarding the death of a woman named Khanga, who, in the opinion of the jury, had been accidentally drowned in the Baboola tank.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Financial Association (Limited) was to be held on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of receiving a report of the liquidators, but there was no quorum present, and so the meeting was postponed.

In the High Court on Saturday, Sir Joseph Arnould granted an order for the winding up by the Court of the Bombay Land and House Investment Company (Limited) and appointed Mr. James Greenwood as sole liquidator with power to make compromises.

A part of the road at the junction near Mr. V. J. Sunkersett's house, leading to Gowalla tank, fell in on Friday last, leaving a large and dangerous hole. The Municipal authorities were soon after informed of the occurrence, and some lights were placed round the place to prevent any accident.

We observe from the weather report for the Tanna collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th September that the fall of rain in the principal division of the collectorate was, on the whole, favourable, excepting in Dhanoo talook, where the want of rain was felt. The crops are doing well, and have commenced to ripen. Fever had broken out in Wada talook, and small-pox in Khalapore Peit.

At Kalbadevie on Friday last a daring robbery took place in the shop of one Bapoo Hummunta, a watchmaker. The complainant accuses a European, who he said entered his shop that day at 12 o'clock noon and struck him on the head with a stone, which left him quite senseless. The thief then made away with five watches from the shop. The Police Commissioner now offers a reward of Rs. 200 to whoever will give information which may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the thief.

On Saturday we reported that Imamkhan, who had been sentenced to death at the Criminal Sessions for the murder of the havildar at Bushire, was to be executed this morning. That order has however now been recalled, and the execution is meantime fixed to take place on Wednesday morning. As to the other convict—the Mussulman who committed murder at Mahim—we understand that the 20th is the date at present for the execution of his sentence, but that his case has been submitted to the Government of India—insanity being pleaded in his favour.

FALL OF RAIN.

FROM 27th Sept. to 3rd Oct. 1868.

		Byculla. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Sept. 27	Sunday	0	0	0	0
,, 28	Monday	0	0	0	1
,, 29	Tuesday	0	88	0	52
,, 30	Wednesday	0	4	0	0
Oct. 1	Thursday	0	20	0	14
,, 2	Friday	0	0	0	0
,, 3	Saturday	0	0	0	0
For the week		1	12	0	67
Previously registered		77	47	63	8
Total fall		78	59	63	75

Comparative Statement of the Fall of Rain at Byculla for the month of September since 1856 :—

Years.	August. Ins.	Cts.	No. of rainy days.
1856	8	85	20
1857	18	30	24
1858	12	53	19
1859	6	37	12
1860	7	77	15
1861	3	13	13
1862	24	56	23
1863	8	53	18
1864	5	21	18
1865	3	75	22
1866	3	50	18
1867	8	35	21
1868	6	45	17

THE RECLAMATION WORKS IN BACK BAY.

Those who are in the habit of taking an evening drive or promenade on the Esplanade must have noticed the surprising rapidity with which the Reclamation Works in Back Bay are progressing. Every day the work advances perceptibly, and equestrians are heard grumbling that in a few months it will be impossible to enjoy a gallop on the sands and pedestrians bemoaning the shutting out of the sea breeze from the Esplanade by the breakwater. A sketch of the works may therefore not be uninteresting; and the plans for providing the public with a good promenade, horse ride, and carriage drive will, we are sure, be welcome to those who look upon the works with an unkindly eye. It is of course well known that the works are being carried out by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, in the hope that that Company may be allowed to have its terminus at Colaba. About six months ago a petition was forwarded by a number of the residents in the Fort and other parts of the island, praying that the railway should not be allowed to go to Colaba, putting forward as their grounds of complaint that the smoke and noise of the engines would be a nuisance to the inhabitants, and that the railway works would spoil the Esplanade, the only place where recreation in the fresh air could be enjoyed by the greater portion of the inhabitants. Government, we believe, has not yet decided whether the railway terminus shall be at Colaba or on the Elphinstone Reclamation Company's property; but regarding this question we at present say nothing, our object only being to notice the progress of the works, and the plans which it is intended to carry out.

The portion of the Bay opposite Marine Lines has been filled in for about 300 feet from the shoreline more than a year ago, and a temporary line of rails runs along the Bay by which the filling in material is brought from Chowpatty Hill. For several months before the monsoon broke, a large number of boats were employed in conveying stones for the breakwater, which had made considerable progress before the monsoon swell commenced. A stretch of the breakwater was finished from opposite the south end of Marine Lines to about 250 yards farther south, so that the filling in might go on there during the monsoon. Since the force of the monsoon swell has abated the works have been pushed forward with astonishing rapidity; and at the present rate of progress the line will be carried to the cotton green by Christmas, and the entire work will probably be completed by March. The filling-in material is brought forward by locomotives, and a large number of men are engaged. The material for the reclamation has hitherto been got at Chowpatty Hill, but as that hill is now turning out rock, the principal portion of the material will have to be brought from Bandora, though that circumstance will not delay the works much, as the waggons can be brought all the way by rail. From the north end of the Bay to about the middle of the Esplanade the average width of the reclamation from the old shore line seaward is about 300 feet; at the Colaba end it will widen out to about 500 feet from the shore line. The height of the reclamation will be about a foot or so above the level of the Esplanade; and the breakwater about two feet higher than the Esplanade, but not so high as the existing wall which skirts the promenade. After the filling in is completed sufficient time will be allowed for the earth to consolidate properly, and then several roads will be laid out. The railway will be about 90 feet on this side of the breakwater, and the space between the line and the breakwater will be laid out in a promenade, horse ride, and carriage drive. The foot-path, which will run close to the breakwater, will be 24 feet wide; the horse ride, 30 feet wide; and the carriage drive, next the line, will also be 30 feet wide. The horse ride and drive will be planted with trees and otherwise ornamented. On this side of the railway a cart road, 50 feet wide, will be made. These roads will extend from Chowpatty to the Esplanade and Colaba, so that if the scheme is carried out a fine two-mile drive and promenade will be provided. The residents of Malabar Hill and Breach Candy will perhaps profit more by the works than any other class, as the only drawback to the residents in these pleasant quarters—the necessity of driving to the Fort through the native town—will then be obviated. The continuation of the Breach Candy Road at Chowpatty will be diverted to its old site close on the excavation works, and the bridge which crosses the present road at the curve leading to Malabar Hill road will be removed. Should the railway terminus not be allowed to go to Colaba, the above plan for a carriage drive, &c., would not necessarily be carried out, but in that case the reclamation works can be turned to good account, and we think will be an improvement, notwithstanding the loss of the sands to careering coursers. However, supposing the railway scheme to be sanctioned, this statement of the plans for providing the public with compensation will probably tend to remove the objections to the scheme. There still, however, remain the smoke and noise nuisances: the Railway Company should be compelled to do whatever is possible to prevent the former; the latter, people would soon become accustomed to. The contractors are Messrs. Cameron and Ryan, and certainly the parties interested must be well pleased at the energetic manner in which that firm is pushing on the work.

MR. WEST AND THE JUDGES OF THE APPELLATE COURT.

In a case against Jewajee Koshalltrao, which sometime ago came before Mr. West, Session Judge of Carwar, the prisoner's vakeel, Ramchunder Annunt, made an application, which implied that the Committing Magistrate had made a false return to the Sessions Court. The vakeel was warned of the personal risk he was incurring, but he expressed his readiness to substantiate his statements against the Magistrate's record, and then amending his application he went into the witness-box and swore to the truth of the statement on which it rested. The Session Judge thereupon directed that he (the vakeel) should be prosecuted on a charge of perjury. He was subsequently committed to the Sessions Court on that charge, tried before Mr. West, convicted and sentenced. From that sentence he appealed to the High Court, and the sitting Judges, Mr. Justice Warden and Sir Charles Sergeant, on reviewing the proceedings, reversed the conviction and sentence. The Judges at the same time expressed their opinion that the Session Judge had committed "a grave error" of judgment in forcing the vakeel into the witness-box, and that such a step was likely to compromise the independence of an advocate. The opinion of the High Court Judges having been communicated to the Session Judge, that officer sent a letter to the Judges stating an important point which he thought had been overlooked, namely, that the vakeel in making the deposition was really a volunteer. The Session Judge expressed a hope that this explanation would satisfy the High Court that the "grave error" with which he was charged had not really been committed. Upon this letter the High Court has made the following observations :—

We are glad to find from the explanations afforded by Mr. West in his letter of the 12th September 1868 that, although he adopted the unusual course of asking the vakeel whether he was prepared to substantiate his statement by his solemn affirmation in the witness-box, the vakeel becoming a witness was a voluntary act, and that the vakeel was not ordered into the witness-box by the Court, as we had been led to suppose from the finding of the Judge and the proceedings on the trial of Jewajee. This alters the complexion of the case and entirely relieves Mr. West from the imputation of the grave error of judgment to which we called his attention. It is a matter of every day occurrence for counsel to make statements of their own personal knowledge as to what happened at some other stage of the proceedings, and for those statements to be at variance *inter se*, and not unfrequently with Judge's notes and the recorded proceedings of the Court. In such cases the Court neither decides the incidental question upon the statements thus made and the other materials before it or postpones the hearing of the case for further enquiry. We think Mr. West would have done better to adhere to the usual course, but we are sensible of the embarrassing position in which Mr. West was placed and do not intend to say he did wrong in proposing to the vakeel that he should substantiate his statements in the witness-box. The statements in the finding of the Judge and the proceedings on the trial of Jewajee almost necessarily led to the conclusion that the vakeel had been placed in the witness-box by the Court, because he stated material facts within his personal knowledge which were at variance with the recorded proceedings of the Magistrate. It is much to be regretted that when the proceedings were so entirely out of the ordinary course, the Judge did not state the material circumstance in the case—viz., that the vakeel volunteered to give his evidence on solemn affirmation—and thus have spared the Court the necessity of drawing his attention to what we gather from his letter he is himself sensible would have been a grave error of judgment.

An odd Present.—It is stated that Herr Gerhard Rohlfs who accompanied the Abyssinian expedition will be appointed Prussian Consul in Jerusalem. He brought to King of Prussia a rather curious present from Abyssinia—namely, an Abyssinian boy. His Majesty has accepted the young gentleman, and has entrusted the care of his education to Professor Strack.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S BUDGET FOR 1869.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

In submitting the Budget for 1869 I have adhered to the form approved by the Bench last year—but I have added considerably to the detailed Statements, and especially in all Establishment Statements I have, wherever it was practicable, added columns, contrasting the actual strength and cost of each Establishment for each year from 1864 to 1868, with the proposed strength and cost for 1869, and that of corresponding Establishments in Calcutta, a town occupying one-third the area of Bombay, and having less than one-half of its population.

It will now be easy for the Bench and the public to judge whether the Establishments have or have not been unreasonably or extravagantly increased by me since the close of 1865.

And as I have also given a general outline of the amount of work performed by each Establishment, and its percentage cost, it will not be difficult to judge whether the proposals for 1869 are reasonable and in accordance with the wants of any growing town of its size and importance.

I found it impossible to institute any comparison of Bombay and Calcutta with Madras, and Captain Tulloch, who is well acquainted with the Madras Presidency Town and its conservancy arrangements and requirements, assures me that any attempt to make such comparison would lead to fallacious results.

The Budget which I shall presently dissect in detail will, I am sanguine, meet the views of all reasonable persons, who, while bent on economy, recognize the need for efficiency, who admit that while custodians of the city purse they are also in no small degree responsible for the city's health.

But there is another class of public men, who, here as in England, somewhat recklessly apply the maxim of "cutting one's coat according to one's cloth," and do not see that however applicable it may be to a private person or a private family, it does not so strictly meet the case of a city or a nation.

A writer in a late number of the "Saturday Review" on the Financial Reform Union has well expressed it, when he says—"A private family, if it is to remain solvent, must regulate its outlay by its income * * * * *. A nation" (and I would add a city) "on the other hand ought to regulate the revenue, or the share of the general wealth, which is applied to public purposes by the expenditure which is deemed necessary or expedient."

And he goes on to say—"A coat must be cut according to the cloth when the supply of material is limited; but if there is an opportunity of choice, it is desirable the coat should be made to fit."

I think the writer might have gone further in the parallel, and insisted that the coat should fit the person who is to wear it.

Public men, who thoughtlessly apply this maxim, are apt to blind themselves to their responsibility for the health and convenience of the community, whose interests they represent.

They are prone to forget that the very lives of their neighbours are, so to speak, committed to their charge, and that although they may at once, and easily, secure the good-will of their more ignorant fellow, townsmen by reducing taxation to a minimum, or abolishing it altogether, they *must* refuse the tempting bait, *must* do their duty, and compel their townsmen to contribute towards the preservation of the public health and improvements demanded for the public convenience.

To this class I commend the perusal of the last (tenth) Report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council. It will there be seen what opinions are held on this point by the leading men of the day, and how they would enforce the responsibility of local authorities. Dr. Simon insists (page 14) "that for any local authority to make default in such duties in relation to the public health, as are by Statute expressly imposed upon it, should be an indictable offence;" and he quotes the case of the Guildford Board having carelessly distributed bad water to the town, as a proper case for judge and jury, on action for damages by any of 500 people who had typhoid fever in the town. In much the same way the inhabitants of Coomberwada might indict us for leaving untouched the open earth-drains in the district.

Now in our own Municipal Act the Commissioner, as Chief Executive Officer, is made responsible for the due performance of various duties in relation to the public health.

This was specially insisted upon by the framers of the Act, the wording of which is peremptory. But his power to perform his duty is limited by the amount placed at his disposal by the Bench of Justices. His responsibility ceases, and that of the Bench commences, when it withholds the funds asked for a necessary work, and the Corporation then, like any parish in England, becomes indictable by those who are injured by the neglect.

I have no fear of being misunderstood by those who have the true interests of Bombay at heart. Those only who would have economy at any sacrifice of human health and life, those who deny their responsibility, or those who cannot realise the fact that the wants of the town grow with it, will laugh at what they are pleased to call this bugbear of responsibility.

I repeat that while mindful of the great present need for economy, I have also, as in duty bound, carefully studied the actual, the bare, necessities of the town. I ask but for enough for those necessities, for the lowest sums which in this time of low rates will maintain the town with ordinary decency.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL REVIEW.

It will be seen on comparing Statements X and Y that the estimated current Expenditure for 1869 is Rs. 28,82,459, while the estimated Income from all sources is Rs. 32,29,833, leaving Rs. 3,47,374 wherewith to pay debts; including Rs. 2,99,943 the Sinking Fund and interest on the loans already raised, and the interest and Sinking Fund on the loan of 8 lakhs recently sanctioned to clear the Corporation of miscellaneous outlying debts and provide a cash balance. The net excess of income for 1869 is therefore Rs. 47,431.

No new works of any kind are proposed for 1869, whether from current revenue or loan.

The works already sanctioned and in hand will be completed from the balance available from the loans raised last year. Expenditure is otherwise restricted to the ordinary current cost of conservancy.

CHAPTER III.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1869.

Advantage has been taken of fallen rates to reduce expenditure to the lowest possible ebb. Considerable reductions have been effected in Establishments. The result is satisfactory; we have kept well within the income of 1868, and have prepared to clear ourselves considerably in 1869. The expenditure for 1869 being close upon two lakhs less than in 1868.

All the Statements regarding Establishments contain explanations of increase or decrease, and have already been or will be immediately before the Select Committee nominated to assist the Finance Committee of the Bench in revision of Establishments. Many of these Statements have already been scrutinized by the Select Committee, and I hope its report on the whole of them will be before the Bench simultaneously with the report of the Finance Committee on this Budget. It therefore seems superfluous to go into further detail here.

Account Establishment.—It will be seen that a saving of Rs. 5,000 has been effected by the amalgamation of the Account Branches of the different Departments under the Controller.

When the Controller and myself first took charge, such an amalgamation was impossible, no real audit or scrutiny of bills at the time of payment had ever taken place. Upwards of nine lakhs of outstanding advances to contractors for several previous years were unadjusted, and there were no subordinates in any of the offices capable of efficiently scrutinizing the various bills. Obviously the first duty was to arrive at correct Balance Sheets of the several Funds, to adjust outstandings, and to organize a set of Accountants who, working directly under the heads of Departments, should gradually learn the business of each and reduce matters to a system. Major Thacker gained the thanks of the Bench for his valuable services in this matter. Mr. Maidment has continued the system, and now it has become desirable and easy to concentrate the entire Account Branches under the Controller. Just as, after years of experience in the Mofussil, the Head Accountants and establishments of the different Collectorates have been concentrated under the Accountant General.

Health Department Establishment.—There is a considerable reduction in the Inspectorial Establishments of the Health Department amounting to Rs. 10,000.

Executive Engineer's Establishment.—There is also a reduction of Rs. 5,000 in the cost of the Executive Engineer's Establishment. There has been an amalgamation of the Executive Engineer's out-door and the Health Department's Establishments.

Health Department.—There is a very large reduction in the aggregate cost of the Health Department, which is thus accounted for—

1st.—Reduction of Establishment, Inspectional.

2nd.—Small reduction in number of carts and labourers, &c.

3rd.—Substitution of iron night carts for old wooden ones, first holding nearly twice the quantity of the latter, and a proportionate reduction in the number of bullocks and drivers.

4th.—Further reduction in this Branch by making the bullocks and drivers of the nearest depot do two trips each night instead of one.

5th—Reduction of 35 per cent in the cost of disposing of the town sweepings, caused by the reduction of the Railway rate from Rs. 6 per wagon to Rs. 3-12 as. per wagon. Also by the reduction in the rates for unloading at Coorla Swamp. Also by disposing as far as possible of the sweepings by burning.

6th.—Reduction of 40 per cent in the cost of keeping the Municipal Cattle from Rs. 28-4 per pair per mensem to Rs. 16 by feeding them on barley and oil cake, and by the fall in price of grass. This Estimate is based on actual contracts for next year and after trial of the new food.

There is thus a total reduction in the cost of the Health Department for 1869, as compared with the Estimate for 1868, of Rs. 1,43,499 or 22½ per cent.

I beg to state that it is impossible to work this department, or to do justice to the town for less; any one who will take the trouble to refer to page 8 of my Annual Report for 1867 will see the comparison of details with those of Calcutta Establishments.

The cost of Health Department

in 1864 was	Rs.	1,81,639
in 1865	,,	6,60,347
in 1866	,,	7,20,527
in 1867	,,	7,06,462
in 1868	,,	6,32,491
in 1869 estimated	,,	4,88,992

Markets and Slaughter Houses.—The Statements contain every explanation. The reduction of about Rs. 13,000 is due principally to the reduction by the Railway Company of the rate per wagon from Rs. 8¾ to Rs. 6¼. The slaughter fees fully cover the cost of conveyance of meat.

Registration Department.—Calls for no remark.

In the Halalcore Branch there is a very considerable reduction. The original grant for 1868 was 4 lakhs. The revised estimate is Rs. 2,88,304 in 1868, and about the same sum is estimated for 1869. This is due to reductions in Overseers and Muccadums, principally to great reduction in the pay of the Halalcores.

The next three departments—for Licensing and Registration of Public Land Conveyances, and issue of Liquor, Music, and Poison Licenses,—are under the Instruction of Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Souter gives good reasons for the slight increase he has asked for.

Roads.—Watering, Scraping, and Repairs.—The Revised Estimate for 1868 somewhat exceeds the Revised Budget Grant. This is owing to the Road Metal and Sandstone being debited at the higher stock rates ruling for 1867. The Estimate for 1869 is far lower than it should be, but we hope to be able just to keep the principal thoroughfares decently passable for the money. If this is found impossible I shall come to the Bench for a supplementary grant. It would be the worst economy to allow the roads to revert to the state they were in 1863 and 1864.

During next year we shall get the benefit of the lower Stock rates for Road Metal and Sandstone during the current year.

The cost of the Roads in 1863 was Rs. 1,33,618
1864 4,22,751
1865 13,52,844
1866 5,40,802
1867 4,30,822
1868 4,30,000
1869 estimate 3,25,000

The enormous cost in 1865 was due to contracts entered into by my predecessors, who contracted to spend the same amount in 1866 and 1867.

Improvement of Streets.—The Estimate for 1869 is increased by the cost of completing Elphinstone Circle, as originally stipulated by the purchasers of the building lots from the Municipality.

Contribution to Agri-Horticultural Society and Gardens.—Increase required for repair of roads and paths and improvement of drainage, also salary of Superintendent (to be hereafter voted), and to supplement private subscriptions which have greatly fallen off.

The next six items—Contribution to Surveys, Pensions, Drainage Allotment, Miscellanous Repairs, Government Instalment for Elphinstone Circle debt, and Maintenance of Worlee Sluices, need no particular remarks.

Cost of Assessment and Collection.—The enhanced cost for 1868 is in accordance with a recent vote of the Bench.

I estimate the cost for next year at 5 per cent. if the system of recovery from tenants is persisted in, and I believe the recoveries can be made at that rate when the arrears are cleared off.

The fullest details regarding these Establishments being in the Press for the use of the Select Committee, I have not thought it necessary to delay the Budget for them.

Grant for Plant and Stores.—The estimate for next year is thus accounted for. At least ten new Railway Sweeping Wagons are required at a cost of Rs. 1,800 each—Rs. 18,000. Seventy-five Iron Night carts must also be provided in place of the old wooden carts, which are almost all rotten, and cost about twice as much to keep as the new Iron cart. This matter has already been explained to the Bench. The cost of each cart being Rs. 250, the total for this item is Rs. 18,750. Of the Iron Tank Watering carts nearly all are worn out, having been in use for years. We shall try and make them last till the close of the coming fair season, and then gradually supply their places with Iron Hearst carts of the same pattern as the Night carts. We shall require to replace at least 50 of the old carts by this time next year, which at Rs. 250 per cart gives Rs. 12,500.

Seventy new Scavenging carts are also needed to replace those worn out and condemned as useless. Cost per cart Rs. 125, total cost Rs. 8,750.

The above new plant is absolutely necessary, and cannot be dispensed with.

Two steam hammers at a cost of Rs. 5,000 are needed for the workshop.

New Latrines.—There is great need for several new Latrines in various parts of the town. The Latrines themselves are in store, the estimate is for cost for erection, paving, &c.; of course every case will require previous sanction.

Of the remaining items two only call for notice.

The increase in the Police over the Revised Estimate for the current year is explained by Mr. Souter as being partly due under the Rules to extra pay to certain grades of the Police, and partly to the Establishment for a fourth Steam Fire Engine for the Fort.

Lighting.—The additional cost in the Revised Estimate has already been explained to the Bench by the Finance Committee. For next year we shall spend the income of the rate at 2 per cent. If the Gas Company will be reasonable we shall be able to extend the lighting of the Town considerably. If its present exorbitant charges continue I shall try Kerosine oil as a cheaper and nearly as good a light.

CHAPTER IV.

ESTIMATE OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1869.

The first eleven items of Statement compose the Municipal Fund Proper. It is plain from the following comparison that a sum of at least 3 lakhs of Rupees must be given to us as a substitute for the License Tax, to enable us merely to perform the ordinary daily duties of conservancy, irrespective of numerous improvements which must be undertaken within a few years.

In 1864 with Town Duties and 3 per cent. House Rate the Income of the Municipal Fund Proper was Rs. 20,09,530.

In 1865 with Town Duties for 6 months only and 5 per cent. House Rate the Income was Rs. 14,79,753.

In 1866 with License Tax and 6 per cent. House Rate (no Town Duties) the Income was Rs. 17,80,736.

In 1867 with License Tax and 6 per cent. House Rate (no Town Duties) the Income was Rs. 16,29,904.

In 1868 with enlarged Schedule License Tax and 7 per cent. House Rate the Income is Rs. 17,31,136.

In 1869 with some substitute for License Tax, equal to 3 lakhs, and with a 7 per cent. House Rate, the Income is estimated at Rs. 17,19,660.

1. House Rate.—Uncertain as we are at present of the amount which will be placed at our disposal by the Town Duties bill, and with debts to pay off, I am compelled to propose the House Rate at 7 per cent. for 1869. I shall rejoice if the Schedule is found hereafter to yield such a revenue as will justify our reverting to a 5 per cent. House Rate.

The estimate of the yield of the House Rate is formed on the valuation and assessments for 1869, which are nearly completed.

2. Wheel Tax.—This tax is improving; it will this year slightly exceed the estimate, but I have adhered to the original estimate for 1869.

3. Subscription in lieu of Cart Tax.—For the reasons given above I budget for at least 3 lakhs of Rupees to supply the place of the defunct License Tax.

4. Liquor Licenses.—The receipts from Liquor Licenses have slightly exceeded the estimate for the current year, and form the basis of the estimate for 1869.

5. Land Conveyance Licenses.—The same remark applies in this case.

6. Fines and Penalties.—The receipts under this head have not come up to the estimate, though it is quite possible they may still reach or even exceed the estimate.

7. Miscellaneous Fees.—This too is a fluctuating source of revenue to which the preceding remark applies.

8. Market Fees.—The fees this year have considerably exceeded the estimate, owing to the opening of new markets and increase in rates of Slaughter fees. The estimate for next year when other new markets will be opened is well within the mark.

9. Tobacco Duty and Licenses.—There has been a considerable increase in the yield of this duty. The estimate for next year is based on the tender accepted by the Commissioner of Customs. The amount is payable *in advance*, by quarterly instalments, clear of all charges.

10. Halalcore Cess.—The revised estimate for the current year is based on actual assessments, as has already been explained to the Bench by the Finance Committee. The same estimate stands good for next year.

11. Government Contribution in lieu of House Rate (by adjustment) for specified Municipal Improvements.—This is a new item. Government have consented to contribute annually a sum of Rs. 30,000 in lieu of House Rates, on the condition that it be spent on some specified substantial improvement to be approved by it.

The amount shown is the contribution for

REUTER'S INDIAN EXPRESS.

LONDON, 11TH SEPT.

The select committee appointed to inquire into the state of our treaty relations with foreign governments, regarding extradition with a view to the adoption of a more permanent and uniform policy on the subject, have agreed to report the following resolutions to the House of Commons—The first resolution points out the desirability of improvements in the present existing law of extradition being introduced. The second, that the list of crimes which form the subject of extradition may, with advantage to the public interests, be made more comprehensive than the list of crimes enumerated in the only three treaties of extradition now in force between the United Kingdom and other countries—viz., the United States, France, and Denmark. The third resolution proposes that a general Act of Parliament should be passed enabling Her Majesty, by order in Council, to declare that persons accused upon proper and duly authenticated *prima facie* evidence of the commission of any of the crimes enumerated in such Act should be surrendered, provided that the evidence adduced would justify the committal for trial of the offender by the law of England. The fourth resolution suggests that the arrangement shall be terminable at the option of either party after due notice. The fifth resolution proposes that the Act of Parliament should expressly except from the extradition all such persons as are accused of crimes deemed by the party from whom the surrender is demanded to be of a political character. The sixth, that copies of every such arrangement, and of the order in Council which embodies it, shall be laid before either House of Parliament within six weeks if Parliament be then sitting, or, if it be not then sitting, within six weeks of the next meeting of Parliament. The seventh stipulates that no person thus surrendered shall be put upon his trial within the state to which he is surrendered for any crime committed previous to his surrender, other than the crime for which he is surrendered, without having been previously restored to the territory of the state making the surrender. Resolution the eighth proposes as one condition of the arrangement that each prisoner, prior to extradition, be remanded for fifteen days before final surrender, when he is to be informed that it is competent for him to apply in the meantime for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The ninth states that upon the hearing of the case on *habeas corpus* it shall be open to the accused to question the *bona fides* of the demand for his extradition, upon the ground that the same is sought for political reasons. The tenth proposes that all proceedings for extradition should originate in an application before the principal metropolitan police court. The last resolution suggests that the Acts. 29 and 30 Vic., c. 121, which expires this year relative to the admission of judicial or official documents in evidence against persons charged with crimes for which extradition is sought, be temporarily continued.

The executive council of Nova Scotia have published a minute in reply to the despatch of the Duke of Buckingham. They deny the assumption of His Grace, that the people of Nova Scotia had consented to union with Canada, and say there is not a particle of evidence in support of it. They state that for upwards of a century, until 1867, the province possessed a constitution by which it had the exclusive control of its own affairs, the general prosperity being so great that a low tariff was sufficient for the purpose of revenue; and they ask what right Parliament had to take away that constitution, and hand over the country, against its will, to the dominion of Canada. The first result had been an increase of taxation; and the council foresee a still greater increase hereafter. They wish it to be distinctly understood that all the people of Nova Scotia ask for is the restoration of their constitutional rights. "We have ever been," they add, "faithful subjects of the British throne; we ardently desire to remain so, and we will not attempt to withdraw our allegiance until we find that the Queen intends permanently to deprive us of her protection." The minute, in conclusion says, that although Nova Scotia keeps up friendly relations with the United States, its feelings are, and always have been, favourable to monarchial institutions. It has no desire to change its political constitution, but it will not allow itself to be subject to Canada, or any other country. "We will have no confederate of union with other colonies, except upon terms of the most exact equality, and there is no change in our political relations that we should not prefer to the detestable confederation that has been attempted to be forced upon us."

The Queen arrived at Paris yesterday on her return journey from Lucerne, and was received at the railway station by Lord Lyons. It was rumoured that Her Majesty would have an interview with the Emperor Napoleon. No interview has however taken place. Her Majesty goes to Windsor Castle and leaves for Scotland at the beginning of next week. Lord Stanley arrived in Paris on Saturday and immediately received a visit from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Paris papers assert, as they did on the previous occasion of Lord Stanley passing through Paris, that most peaceful sentiments were exchanged.

Peaceful assurances seem in fact to be the order of the day, but the commercial world refuses to be assured. At the beginning of the week there was a mild panic on the Paris Bourse, the chief cause of which was rumours that the Emperor would make a warlike speech at Chalons. Nothing of the kind has however occurred, the Emperor having occupied himself at the camp in merely witnessing military manœuvres and artillery experiments. His Majesty goes to Fontainebleau to-day and afterwards to Biarritz. The rumour of a projected interview with the Queen of Spain has been revived.

Attention is again being directed to Garibaldi's movements in consequence of his resigning the post of Deputy in the Italian Parliament. The foreign papers have attributed to him, as a matter of course, revolutionary designs; but nothing has occurred to confirm them, except that a society has been formed with the watchword "Vendetta Mentana"—vengeance for Mentana.

It is positively stated that the question of the evacuation of the Papal states by the French troops is being revived, and the *Times's* Paris correspondent writes as follows on the subject. In Italy there seems to be a strong expectation that the French will evacuate the Papal States, but nothing that we learn here is of a nature to justify the hope. Then there is the coming Parlamentino, or opposition Parliament, which is to be held at Naples; and the formation of a new secret society to be called the "Vendetta di Mentana," is announced. At a dull season of the year the most is made of all these things, none of which, perhaps, will ultimately prove to be of any great importance. The worst is the undoubtedly bad feeling between the French and Italians—not only the Governments which are known to bear each other little love, but the nations. The French tax their former allies with ingratitude, and the Italians hate the French on account of their constant intermeddling in their affairs and of their persistence in garrisoning Civita Vecchia. The Italian papers speak of negociations on foot between Paris and Florence for the complete evacuation of the Papal States. On the other hand the French official papers, and especially the *France*, declare the time is not yet come to abandon the Pope to his own resources. Some importance must be attached to the words of the *Correspondance Italienne*, which is Count Menabrea's own organ, edited at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "A further prolongation of the occupation of Pontifical territory by the French troops," it lately wrote, "could not be justified; in future it could but constitute a gratuitous offence to Italy and its government, an offence which Italians of all parties would deeply feel."

The sporting events of the week have been the great Yorkshire Handicap and the St. Leger. The speculations as to whether. "The Earl" would run or not in the latter were set at rest on Friday last, when the horse was struck out of all his engagements for 1868. "Lady Elizabeth" was at the same time scratched for the St. Leger. This step has called forth the following letter from Mr. Henry Padwick:—

"Doncaster, Sept. 8.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—It is with great regret that I am induced to trouble you on a personal matter, but as an owner of race-horses for nearly thirty years, I feel that I have some claim on your consideration, having been made the subject of abuse and imputations cast on me with reference to circumstances which occurred on the late Derby and forthcoming St. Leger. I have therefore respectfully to request you will cause a strict investigation to be made into all the circumstances in any way relating to the striking of "The Earl" out of the abovementioned races, and I readily tender you every facility in my power to render the investigation as searching and complete as possible. I have the honour to remain, yours most obediently, Henry Padwick."

The Great Yorkshire Handicap produced ten runners and resulted in favour of "Romping Girl," who started first favourite at 3 to 1 and won cleverly by half a length. "Nyanza" was second and "Tabouret" third.

The St. Leger was run at a great pace, and was won by "Formosa" by a couple of lengths. "Paul" Jones" was second, "Mercury" third, and the "Spy" fourth. The "Spy" held the lead up to the last turn where he gave way to "Paul Jones" and "Mercury." Nearer the half "Formosa" came upon side, answering gamely to the call of his jockey and cantered in an easy winner by two lengths. The Doncaster Cup resulted as follows:—"Mandrake" 1, "Julius" 2 and, "Charnwood" 3.

The Primate of Ireland, in his visitation charge at Armagh, has stated that if the Irish Church were disestablished the union would, in fact, thereby be dissolved, and Ireland would be constitued as a separate State. The Churches of England and Ireland, however, would remain united. The Legislature might confiscate the possessions of the Irish clergy and deprive them of their civil rights, but could not sever them from the national church or change them into a sect.

The Archbishop of Dublin has also delivered his visitation charge, which is generally considered weak in argument. He said if the Irish church be few in number it is because 40,000 Protestants were massacred in the rebellion.

The weather is again extraordinarily hot, especially considering the time of year. Not a drop of rain has fallen this month.

A statement has been published, in which Mr. Gladstone replies to the allegations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to the reasons for augmenting the national expenditure. Mr. Gladstone shows that from 1862 to 1866 inclusive, the Liberal government effected a reduction of taxations at the rate of £2,776,000 a year. The total surplus applied to the reduction of the national debt during that time was £12,850,000. The right hon. gentleman contrasts this with the increased expenditure of the past two years, pointing out in conclusion that the policy of the Liberal party has been to reduce the public charges and to keep the expenditure within the estimate, and as a result to diminish the taxation of the country and the national debt; that the policy of the Tory government, since they took office in 1866, has been to increase the public charges and to allow the departments to spend more than their estimates, and as a result to create deficits and to render the reduction of taxtion impossible. Which policy, asked Mr. Gladstone in conclusion, will the country prefer?

The youth, Arthur Mackay, who was only 19 years of age, was executed on Tuesday morning within the walls of Newgate, for the murder of his mistress in Norton Folgate. It was the first capital sentence which has been carried out in London since the passing of the new Act, and about 200 men and boys gathered outside the prison, gazing at the black flag suspended in front of the building. The occasion was free from those scenes of unseemly clamour by which public executions were invariably characterised, and the presiding alderman at Guidhall afterwards announced that not a single charge of any kind had arisen in consequence of the sentence having been carried out—thus clearly showing what an immense improvement the present arrangement is over the old law when an execution crowd was anonymous with all that was lowest and most debased.

The "Corunna," screw transport, arrived at Spithead on the 7th with troops from Bombay, whence she sailed on the 1st June. They comprise Major Lindsay (in command), Quartermaster Deen, Captain Blenkinsop, Lieutenants Davies and Arthur, Cornets Evans, Coats, M'Kay, and M'Farline, Assistant-Surgeons Robins, Riding, Mack and Ward, 171 men, 28 soldiers' wives, and 46 children of the 3rd Dragoon Guards; also Captain Ballingale, 35th, Regimental Surgeon M'Master, 3 military invalids, 27 time-expired men, 12 women, and 25 children. The ship came into harbour in the evening, and the troops disembarked on the following day. The following troops at Chatham garrison have been placed under orders for embarkation to join the service companies of their respective regiments in India, viz.:—3 officers and 75 men of all ranks of the 1st battalion of the 8th (the King's) Regiment; 1 officer and 35 men of the 1st battalion of the 1st (King's Royal) Regiment; 1 officer and 15 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd battalion of the 10th Regiment; and 3 officers and 55 men of all grades of the 1st battalion of the 14th Regiment. The above troops are to proceed to India by the overland route.

The "Corona," troop ship, Capt. W. S. Crowden, which arrived at Portsmouth on Monday, was taken alongside the new jetty of the dockyard, and on Tuesday the left wing of the 3rd Dragoon Guards (with the women and children) disembarked, and proceeded by rail to Winchester.

On Monday a special general meeting of Reuter's Telegram Company was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, for the purpose of confirming an agreement dated the 14th of July 1868, between Her Majesty's Postmaster-General and this Company, authorising the sale to the former of the Norderney cable, and the benefit of all concessions from foreign governments in relation to that cable, as well as the disposal of all contracts between this Company and the Electric Telegraph Company and the Indo-European Telegraph Company, according to the terms of the said agreement. Colonel Holland said the policy of the Government in taking into its possession the control of the telegraphic communications of the country had, as in the case of other states of Europe, met with nearly unanimous approval from all classes and sections of the community. The opposition this company thought it their duty to offer to the Telegraph Bill in its earlier stages was simply to ensure fair consideration to their peculiar position and special advantages, and did not arise from any desire to embarrass the Government in carrying out a measure of which they cordially approved. The general terms of the agreement, viz., 20 years' purchase of the net profits, as fixed by independent arbitration, they believed to be just and reasonable. They were certain to be productive of enormous benefit to the community, and of great and growing pecuniary advantage to the State, for 20 years' purchase of net profits meant a return of 5 per cent per annum on the amount of purchase money, whatever that might be; and as Government could borrow at or below 3½ per cent, there was a clear gain, at the lowest estimate, of 1½ per cent, on the transaction. But as this estimate was based on the assumption that the amount of telegraphic business would remain stationary, whereas a very large annual increase might be expected, it might fairly be said that the bargain was a very good one for the Government, estimated only as a mere money investment; and on the other hand it was a fair bargain for the telegraph companies. Under these circumstances he had much pleasure in moving the confirmation of the agreement in question, Mr. Stopford seconded the motion, which was at once agreed to, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

On the following day a special general meeting of the Electric and International Co., Limited, was held at the London Tavern to consider the propriety of selling and conveying to Her Majesty's Post Master General, upon the terms specified in the Electric Telegraph Act 1868, the company's undertaking; the Hon R. Grimstone in the chair. The seal of the company having been affixed to the register of proprietors, The Chairman said he knew it was said out of doors they had made a good bargain and that the Government had made an improvident bargain; but all he had to say in that respect was that he did not ask the proprietors to negative the proposition, but to confirm it. If they negatived the proposition the Government would enter into competition with them. He thought it better to accept a reasonable offer rather than be forced into competition with a powerful rival; and besides the Government had the idea of establishing cheap telegraphy all over the country, and five various Chambers of Commerce had urged that view before Parliament, some having suggested a 6d. rate for messages from London to Glasgow. Under those circumstances, such undertaking could no longer be carried on by private enterprise, and he, therefore, recommended the proprietors to accept the offer.

AN ACCIDENT TO A P. AND O. STEAMER.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer "Massilia," in going up the Southam pton river on Saturday morning, September 5, in a dense fog, went ashore on a mud bank off Cadlands, three miles inside Calshot Castle. The "Massilia" went ashore at high water, and steamers were sent to receive her cargo. After discharging 1806 bales raw silk and the greater portion of the other cargo her hawsers were made fast to the steam-tugs "Phœnix" and "Aid" and the steamers "Medina" and "Alliance." At first it was doubtful if these efforts would be successful, but ultimately, and at high tide, the "Massilia" gradually came off and was towed into the docks. It is not thought she has sustained any damage whatever.

QUEEN ISABELLA AND THIN WOMEN.—The 'Gil Blas,' a comic journal in Madrid, has been seized because one of the writers expressed his preference for thin women. In this sentiment an offensive allusion to the portliness of her most Catholic majesty was recognised.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION TO THE EAST.—Under this heading Mr. Reuter has sent the following communication to the papers:—"Sir,—As an illustration of the present state of telegraphic communication with India, I beg to inform you that on the arrival of the Australian mail at Galle, on Aug. 10, our agent at Galle forwarded to us a large number of telegrams, and paid the charges thereon, amounting to 587 9s., but up to the time of writing not one of them has been received. The mail which they were intended to anticipate was delivered in London this morning.—I remain, sir, yours faithfully.

"JULIUS REUTER."

ROCHEFORT'S LATEST.—M. Henri Rochefort has adopted a singular expedient for casting ridicule upon the French government. He prepared a number of the 'Lanterne,' composed exclusively from the first line to the last of extracts from the political works of Napolen III. This extract, however, appeared so objectionable that of the many printers to whom the collection was submitted, not one dared to print it.

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON.—Two addresses were presented to Mr. Reverdy Johnson at Sheffield on Friday, September 4. In replying to the address of the Cutlers' Company, his excellency strongly advocated arbitration as a means of settling international disputes, and entered upon a line of remark which afforded convincing proof of the justice of his claim to be considered a minister of peace. He also offered an answer to the remarks made at the Cutlers' Feast by Mr. Roebuck respecting the foreign emigrants who seek a home in the United States.

THE JHANSI PRIZE MONEY.—Official notice has been given that the officers and men of the 8th Hussars have been admitted to a share in the distribution of the Jhansi or Central India prize-money, in consideration of their services at the recapture of Gwalior. A private's share of the above amounts to £4, and superior grades in proportion. The 72nd Highlanders have also been admitted to share in the Kotah prize-money, for service with the Rajpootana field force, between March 30 and August 14, 1858. A private share amounts to £1 4s. —*Home Paper.*

MAGDALA MEDALS.—On Monday, September 7, Sir George Buller presented medals to Corporal Charles Kifford and Private Daniel Collins for distinguished conduct in the field before Magdala, in the 33rd Regiment and to Trooper Scott, 5th Dragoons, for long service and good conduct.—*Ibid.*

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—The "Liverpool Mercury" of September 11 has the following statement:—"We have great pleasure in bidding our readers look for a speedy termination of the Alabama difficulty. We are informed that Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the new envoy from the United States, has received instructions from Mr. Seward that all papers and documents hitherto issued with regard to the Alabama question have been cancelled by his government. He is further authorised to make such terms with our own government as he thinks fit. The spirit in which he will enter upon this undertaking was abundantly shown by his speech at Sheffield."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Sir B.C.C. Pine has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Western Australia and its dependencies.

COLONEL D. J. GAMBLE, C.B., lately on the staff in New Zealand, has been appointed governor to the son of the Viceroy of Egypt.—*Army and Navy Gazette, Sept. 5.*

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.—By the death of General A. F. Macintosh, Colonel of the 93rd Highlanders, the following promotions will take place:—Lieutenant-General the Honourable Charles Grey, colonel of the 71st, to be general; Major-General Studholme J. Hodgson, colonel of the 54th, and commanding the troops in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, to be lieutenant-general; Colonel Henry Percival de Bathe, from the Scots Fusilier Guards to be major-general; Major Gronow Davis, V.C., Royal Artillery, lieutenant colonel; and Captain C. O'Donoghue, 76th Regiment, to be major in the army. The list furnishes a curious illustration of the ups and downs of army promotion. In it we find Colonel de Bathe, of the Scotts Fusilier Guards, becoming a major-general, and Captain O'Donoghue, of the 76th Regiment, a major in the army. The former entered the service in November, 1839, or just three months after the latter, whose first commission is dated August 29 in that year. The promotion of Colonel de Bathe, though unusually rapid, has been excelled by several of those now on the Major-Generals' List—Carey, Percy Herbert, Lord George Paget, Sir Thomas Hastings Handcock, Sir Hamilton Ellise, Bissett, and others, and is the last under the old system which gave to the Guards officers the full value of a lieutenant-colonelcy as regards subsequent promotion —*Ibid.*

MADAME RACHEL.—The second trial of Madame Rachel will probably take place at the Central Criminal Court on Sept. 17. It will be comparatively uninteresting, as no new facts will, it is expected, be brought forward on either side; nor, so far as one can learn, will any approach be made towards solving the identity of the mysterious "William." The same counsel will appear for the defence, Messrs. Digby Seymour, Q.C., Serjeant Parry and Butler Rigly, but it is doubtful whether Serjeant Ballantine, who is travelling on the Continent, will be back in time for the trial, in which case the prosecution will be led by Mr. Montagu Williams.—*Home News, Sept. 11.*

A PROVIDENT SPECULATOR.—A Monsieur B——, well known in Parisian life, having recently lost every shilling at a certain sporting club where play is carried on in Paris, went to the country, where his sister lent him £150. He won all back again, and got a considerable sum of money in hand. He then went to his hotel, to his bootmaker, and tailor, paid them, and made arrangements to be fed, clothed, and shod for many years. He ought to have been a Britisher for his originality.

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	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

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25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

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Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other scurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 5, saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 m's sight above	£50	1s. 11d.	per Rupee
„ 4	do.	1s. 11 7/84.	„
„ 3	do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	„
„ 2	do.	1s. 11d.	„
„ 1	do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	„
On demand		1s. 10 7/8d.	„
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europa Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10 13/16d.	„

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	..	..	..	6 per cent.
6 do.	..	..	..	5 „
3 do.	..	..	..	3 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Corbonell's Port	Rs.	30	per Dozen.
Sherry	„	30	„
Delbruck Fils Claret, St. Julien	„	13	„
„ St. Estophe	„	17	„
„ Do. in Wood	„	200	per Barrel.
Brandy	„	16	per Dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

9th September 1868.

FOR SALE, in the Godowns of the undersigned—

LOPES DUBEE & Co.'s Superior Claret in Quarts	No. 1	Rs. 22	per doz.
„ „ „ „	2	„ 19	„
„ „ „ „	3	„ 14	„
Faure Freres & Co.'s St. Julien Medoc		„ 12	„
Rodolph Bay & Co.'s do. in Qrs.		„ 10	„
do. do. in Pts.		6	

NUSSERWANJEE & BURJORJEE WADIA & Co.
No 22 Church Street.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

CLARETS	Medoc	per doz. Rs.	18
	Medoc Vieux	„	21
	Margaux	„	18
	St. Emilion	„	20
	St Estophe	„	20
	Haut Sauternes or Dog Cart Drops	„	20
	Graves 1 er. Crû	„	25
	Chateau Leoville	„	25
	Grand Chateau Larose	„	30
	Grand Chateau Lafite	„	25
BURGUNDY, Chambertin		„	25

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINES, &c.

D.S. K. & Co. are advertising a remarkably choice series of SHERRIES.

Red Seal, Pale, dry, very good	Rs.	21 per doz.
Yellow Seal, Pale, very fine	„	24 „
White Capsule, Pale, dry, very fine	„	28 „
Vino de Pasto	„	30 „

CLARET.

Excellent Breakfast Medoc. Price very moderate.

Chateau Lafitte. From a well-known Bordeaux house.

CHAMPAGNE.

Jules Mumm & Co.'s *Crown Brand*, finest quality shipped under express agreement.

BRANDIES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s own brand. Labels registered.

D. S. K. & Co.'s No. 1 Rs. 38 per doz.

Do. „ 2 „ 25 „

These Brandies are the results of negociation with one of the first Cognac distillers for regular supplies of his finest products. Lovers of the Spirit will perceive at once that they are not artificially sweetened, but that age and original fine quality are the causes of their present exquisite flavour and bouquet.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 14.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hummum Street. Bombay.

CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—A few Single-seated Children's Perambulators left from the last Shipment will be sold at a moderate price, to close account. A fresh Consignment is expected shortly.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the two first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate, and can be confidently recommended.

The following can be had loose by weight:—

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—These direct curatives act on the human body as mighty purifiers and dealers which slowly, gradually and safely work a change for the better throughout the whole system. The Ointment has almost miraculous powers in cleaning and healing old sores and ulcers, which had defied the highest surgical skill; but persever